

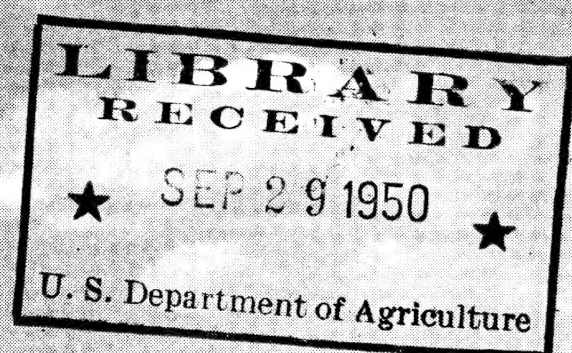
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1950/51

A CATALOG OF NEW FRUITS



NEW YORK STATE FRUIT TESTING
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
GENEVA, NEW YORK

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OF THE
NEW YORK STATE FRUIT TESTING
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

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A CATALOG OF NEW FRUITS 1950-1951

MOSTLY ORIGINATED AT THE NEW YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE OF THE NEW YORK STATE FRUIT TESTING COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

The New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Inc., was organized in 1918 for the purpose of introducing and testing new fruits recommended as worthy of trial by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. No funds have ever been appropriated for the support of this Association and therefore a sufficient charge is made to defray expenses. The policy of the Association has been to grow only enough stock to meet the demands of its members and non-members. The growth of the Association since its inception has been normal and even during "the years of depression" its membership steadily increased. At this time the membership is approximately 3000 and altho New York and its adjoining states have the highest proportion, all the states except one and many foreign countries are represented.

The only requirement for membership is that the tester must be a fruit grower. An annual fee of \$1.00 is levied, the fiscal year commencing September first. Paid-up members are entitled to a free premium, of \$1.00 credit on any order you may wish to give us. Only those who have a perpetual interest in new fruits are solicited. One of the main reasons for becoming a member is that each member receives a list of the stock as issued and consequently has an opportunity of placing an early order. Again he is notified as to time of meetings, contemplated changes in by-laws etc. The annual meeting which is always held at Geneva on the third Thursday of September has become an important occasion. Many members come from long distances to exchange opinions, to examine and test new fruits, and to listen to discourses on the behavior of the various fruits as grown under varied conditions.

The breeding and testing of fruit is an important but a slow and expensive work. The Association has already done a great service in determining the merit of many new fruits. Unfortunately a few take it for granted that all the introductions have commercial possibilities. Such an attitude naturally defeats the purpose of this organization. Over and over again we must emphasize the fact that these new kinds are simply worthy of trial. A brief description is given so as to present the characteristics expressed at Geneva but the varieties may perform better or worse when grown under a different environment. Progress reports are not required, but they are always appreciated. The Association is always pleased to hear from its members.

The Fruit Testing Association like all other organizations is dependent

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upon the support of its members. This Association is also dependent upon a supply of new and promising new fruits. We wish to call your attention to the fact that the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station has thousands of seedlings of various fruits either fruiting or coming into bearing. Many of these seedlings have already been selected for propagation and distribution and therefore we can assure the members that they can look forward to many promising new fruits in the near future.

In addition to the seedlings on the breeding grounds, there are many chance seedlings growing throughout the country. Some of these seedlings may have possibilities and the best should be studied critically. The Fruit Testing Association requests that such fruits be either sent in or brought in for examination. If the seedlings are worthy of trial the Experiment Station will be pleased to try them out in their test plats.

FRUITS NOT PATENTED

The fruits in this catalog are not patented. Members of the New York State Fruit Testing Association are asked to propagate and distribute them to the uttermost.

In the words of an old English herbalist then,

“Forward in the name of God: graft, set, plant, and nourish up trees in every corner of your ground; the labor is small, the cost is nothing, the commodity is great; yourselves shall have plenty, the poor shall have somewhat in time of want to relieve their necessity, and God shall reward your good merits and diligence.”

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APPLES

Apple varieties, due to their long life and slowness in coming into production are much more stable than the small fruits. Nevertheless, if centuries are used as the yardstick, many changes can be noted. The demands of the public likewise change and must be given due consideration. In order to meet these changes new varieties are continually needed. Just at present our greatest need is for a productive, late red apple of good quality that not only equals the desirable characters of the Baldwin but is superior in quality and free from bitter-pit.

To date no such apple is known. However, we have varieties, such as the Macoun and Cortland that are gradually increasing in importance and at the present time the latter can be rated as one of New York's leading varieties.

Unfortunately the performance and suitability of a variety for a particular area cannot be determined except by growing it. The following kinds have been deemed worthy of a trial and an attempt has been made to depict their good characteristics as well as their defects.

Alton—is a promising, medium-sized, red apple ripening early in August ahead of Early McIntosh and just after Crimson Beauty. Its chief claim for consideration is that the flavor is sufficiently mild and aromatic that the fruits can be eaten with relish and they possess enough acidity to be good cookers as well. Sorts like Crimson Beauty are too tart for dessert. The apples ripen over a fairly long season and for this reason are especially valuable for the roadside market. The trees are not always reliable croppers.

Carlton—ripens one month later than Red Astrachan which it resembles. It is large, round-conic, and an attractive dark red. The flesh is white, tender, juicy, subacid, and of Astrachan flavor. The tree is vigorous and bears annually. Carlton is recommended for culinary uses. This variety evidently succeeds in the warm areas, as it is now on the Mississippi recommended list.

Cortland—is the leading commercial variety sent out by the Association and its popularity increases as the public becomes acquainted with its good qualities. Cortland now ranks third among the commercial varieties of New York. Its tree is medium in size, productive and an annual and early bearer. The fruit hangs better to the trees than that of its McIntosh parent. In common storage it keeps much better. The apples are large, oblate, well colored with blush and stripes and have a crisp, white-flesh that does not discolor when exposed to the air. The flesh has a pleasing sprightliness that makes it desirable for dessert, salads and culinary uses. Cortland is subject to aphid and scab injury. For best keeping quality fruits must be harvested while hard-ripe.

Crimson Beauty—a very early red apple from New Brunswick. Tree is hardy, productive and an annual bearer. Fruit is large, slightly flattened, sprightly and fair in quality. Like all early varieties, fruit drops easily and therefore trees should be spot picked. Desirable for roadside markets and home use.

Dunning—is the earliest ripening good red sweet apple. It ripens early in August

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with or just after Sweet Bough and requires two or even three pickings. It is a very handsome red striped apple of medium size and excellent quality. Should prove of merit to those who desire an early sweet, attractive apple.

Early McIntosh—resembles McIntosh in appearance but is less aromatic and more sprightly. Its tree is vigorous and productive. One of its major faults is that it sets too heavy a crop on alternate years. Severe thinning is requisite to obtain a good commercial size. Early McIntosh ripens about one week after Melba and about with the Duchess. Its main value is for the home and local markets.

Greendale—its name suggests green color and it is handsome green in color like its parent, Lodi, while it is shaped like its other parent, McIntosh. The combination of these two characters has resulted in an attractive, trimly shaped, green apple. Its quality, too, is as good as its appearance—excellent for both eating and cooking. To extend the season of Lodi this sort is unsurpassed for a roadside trade which desires a good green apple late in August.

Haralson—a Minnesota production, is a hardy, productive, red, culinary apple that keeps well in storage. Recommended for trial, where hardiness is requisite.

Kendall—is handsomely colored over the entire surface with dark red, covered with a thick bloom. Its season is about that of McIntosh. The apples are large, trim in outline, and when properly ripened, possess the whitish, fine-grained flesh of McIntosh. The flavor is more sprightly than that of McIntosh. Skin is often slightly russeted which induces shrivelling in storages, low in humidity. Main value is for roadside and curb markets. Advisable to dispose of fruit by the end of winter holidays.

Lobo (a Canadian variety)—precedes its parent McIntosh in season. It is larger and darker red with more conspicuous dots. The flavor is subacid with some of the McIntosh aroma. The apples hang to the tree better than McIntosh. It is a variety primarily adapted south of the McIntosh area.

Lodi—has rapidly become a commercial apple in those areas that grow early yellow-colored apples, such as the Yellow Transparent. Its fruits ripen a few days later than Yellow Transparent but they are larger and stand up better in shipping. Further, the tree is less prone to biennial bearing.

Macoun—is liked by many due to its crisp, white flesh and pleasing flavor. It holds up better in storage than its McIntosh parent. Tree is upright until opened up by a heavy crop and is slower in coming into bearing than McIntosh. Requires thinning, otherwise fruits may be smaller than desired. Early thinning likewise induces a more even bearing. Macoun is in favor for dessert purposes.

Medina—is an apple of the Delicious type and prolongs the season of that variety. The fruits compared with Delicious average larger, keep better in storage, and have more sprightliness and less aroma. Worthy of trial where a late-keeping culinary apple is desired.

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Melba—is a new McIntosh seedling from Canada. The fruit is striped with bright pinkish red over pale waxy yellow—an attractive color combination. It is of good size, mildly and pleasantly flavored and highly aromatic. The season is ahead of and shorter than that of Early McIntosh, averaging about two pickings. The apples are very tender and bruise easily but are well adapted for the roadside stand and the home. Where Melba colors poorly, a red sport of this variety should be tried.

Milton—is a handsome apple of Wealthy season and sells readily on roadside markets. Its resistance to rust is an important factor in the Hudson River Valley. The tree is hardy, vigorous and an annual bearer. The fruits are pinkish red with a heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy, and of McIntosh flavor but more sprightly.

Monroe—named and introduced for trial in 1949. Tree upright-spreading, vigorous and an annual bearer. Fruit large, roundish-conic; color similar to Jonathan, its maternal parent. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy and mildly subacid; quality good. Winter apple that offers possibilities for dessert and culinary uses.

Newfane—produces large-sized fruit of a very attractive red color. The shape is oblong-conic and the flesh tender, medium juicy, mildly flavored with a pronounced Delicious aroma. Newfane is a delicious dessert apple at Christmas time.

Ogden—is a delicious sweet apple which ripens a little before McIntosh. The apple is large, roundish oblate, handsomely colored with dark solid red and heavy bloom like that of its McIntosh parent. The white flesh is often stained with red and, altho a little coarse, is tender and juicy with an aromatic sweetness which makes the sort especially desirable for baking. The tree is hardy and productive and requires thinning.

Orleans—is of the Delicious type, but the fruits are more highly colored and run larger. Like its sister Medina, its flavor is more sprightly than that of Delicious and the russetting of the skin induces wilting unless stored under good conditions. To date this variety is still on trial. Tree bears early, annually and heavily, and is resistant to scab.

Red Gravenstein—differs from the old Gravenstein in the solid, dark red fruits, the parent fruit being light red and much striped with yellow and green. All of the Gravensteins are most excellent autumn apples, but the new one is so much superior in appearance to any of its kin that in the future its culture alone should be recommended.

Red Spy—is similar to the Spy, except in color. The color is a solid bright red without either stripes or splashes. Red Spy, with its beautiful fruits, should give new life to the Spy type of apple. It is particularly recommended where a more highly colored Spy is desired.

Red Van Buren—according to H. L. Van Buren of Valatie, N. Y., this apple is a red sport of Duchess and was found in his father's orchard at Stockport.

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Fruit resembles the Duchess, except that the red is solid and ripens slightly later. It also differs in a few minor characters and unlike other red sports pollinates successfully its parent. Desirable for roadside and local markets.

Redfield—an apple for the lawn and other ornamental plantings because of its large and very dark pink flowers. The fruit is medium in size, dark deep solid red in color, with deep red flesh. The foliage is dark with a reddish green tinge early in the season. This and Redford are two very desirable ornamentals.

Redford—a sister of Redfield and similar in all characters of tree and fruit. The petals are deep pink but not as dark as those of Redfield. The fruit is medium in size, deep dark solid red, with deep red flesh. The foliage has a characteristic reddish green tinge early in the season. Lovers of handsome ornamental apples will plant this sort and Redfield.

Redhook—so named because of its very handsome dark red color and heavy bloom, attractive color being an outstanding characteristic. Sometimes the flesh of the apples is decidedly red. The fruit averages about as large as McIntosh and ripens between Milton and McIntosh. It is sprightly in flavor but highly aromatic—an excellent dessert apple for the home and roadside market.

Sweet Delicious—fruits are flatter than those of Delicious—large and attractive in size, color, and shape, with the sweet aromatic flavor of Delicious. The variety is an apple for home use where it will be chiefly appreciated for dessert and baking. Sweet Delicious is our best winter sweet variety.

Sweet McIntosh—suggests McIntosh in season, appearance, flavor, and aroma, but is sweet instead of subacid. The variety is primarily adapted for home use—for baking and to eat out of hand.

Webster—makes a good showing because of large size, trim shape, and handsome rather solid bright red color. It has excellent culinary possibilities and while not a high-quality eating apple, it is a valuable market sort for cooking late in the season when there is a scarcity of good cooking apples. The variety is a triploid so that ample provision should be made for cross-pollination.

CRAB APPLES

Dolgo—is a small, oblong, handsome red crab apple imported from Russia in 1897 by Professor N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station. The fruit is full of juice, jellies easily, and makes a rich, ruby-red jelly of beautiful color and excellent flavor. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive; the season early September.

Young America—produces abundantly, attractive red fruits of excellent size and quality. Jelly made from the fruit is a clear, beautiful red and splendidly flavored. The tree is especially vigorous and hardy. The season is about the middle of September. Young America and Dolgo should be planted as ornamentals as well as for their fruit.

ORNAMENTAL APPLES

Van Eseltine—a beautiful ornamental crab named in honor of the late originator. Buds pendulous and red, while open flowers are semi-double and pinkish white.

CHERRIES

Early Rivers—is an old English variety that is widely grown in Europe. The tree is vigorous and productive. Its medium sized, crimson-black cherries are excellent in quality with firmer flesh than most early cherries. Early Rivers ripens a week to 10 days earlier than Black Tartarian. Plant Early Rivers to succeed Seneca.

Emperor Francis—is a large, high-quality cherry of the Napoleon type. The cherries have been less subject to cracking than those of Napoleon. The color of the two fruits is similar, except that those of Emperor Francis are a little redder and become darker. All in all, Emperor Francis promises to be one of the best main-crop sweet cherries.

Giant—was introduced by Luther Burbank in 1914. The tree is large, vigorous, and very productive. The cherries are attractive in size and color; the crop is late, coming in season just before Lambert which the black fruits resemble in size and color. The quality is splendid and the cherries are less subject to cracking than the Bing. Giant is one of Burbank's most notable productions.

Hedelfingen—ripens just ahead of Windsor and Lambert. Its performance in New York, Canada and Europe justifies its being recommended as a large, firm-fleshed, high-quality, late black cherry of the Lambert type. The fruit has the valuable attribute of being more resistant to cracking than most cherries.

Gil Peck—was named in honor of the late Professor Gilbert W. Peck of Cornell at the request of the Indians of the Six Nations by whom Professor Peck was greatly beloved. The fruit is large, dark purplish black, similar in shape to Giant and as good in quality. It is firm fleshed, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. The season is late. Well worthy of a trial for home and commercial purposes.

Lyons—is a valuable French variety little known in America. Fruit black, large, firm-fleshed and good in quality. Season one week ahead of Black Tartarian.

Noble (syn. Tradescant Heart, St. Margaret)—is a late dark-colored firm-fleshed sweet cherry for market and home use. Its season of ripening is between Schmidt and Hedelfingen. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, slightly flattened at the apex, dark purplish red, firm-fleshed, and of high quality. The fruits seem to crack less than those of several of the late sweet cherries. It is an old English variety greatly esteemed in England and deserving a trial in the United States.

Noir de Guben—long grown and esteemed in Europe and England but it seems never to have been disseminated in America. It is a reddish black

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cherry of good size unless it crops too abundantly when the size is not satisfactory. The flesh is firm, juicy, very sweet and aromatic. It is a cherry of the type of Schmidt and a little earlier in season. The tree is a vigorous, thrifty grower, healthy, and productive.

Royal Duke—has long been grown in Europe to follow May Duke. The trees are hardy, healthy, and productive. The cherries are large, handsome, dark red, well scattered along the branches, pleasantly flavored, refreshing, and very good in quality. Royal Duke has a place in home orchards for roadside and local markets.

Schrecken Bigarreau—resembles Early Rivers but is a little later in season and has a longer stem and a more oval stone. It is a large heart-shaped, glossy black cherry, handsome in appearance. The flesh is melting but firmer than the early-ripening sweets, moderately sweet, and full of aromatic dark-colored juice. The season approximates that of Black Tartarian but the larger size of the fruit and the firmer flesh make the variety much more valuable than Black Tartarian. The tree is vigorous and productive.

Seneca—is a remarkably early cherry, being more than 2 weeks earlier than Black Tartarian. Its main difficulty is that unless protected by an open-meshed cloth the fruit may be destroyed by birds. The cherries resemble those of Black Tartarian in being round-cordate, purple-black, with juicy, melting flesh, and a rich, sweet flavor. The pit is free and the skin does not crack. The tree is very vigorous, productive, and has an upright-spreading growth.

Sodus—is a light-colored, firm-fleshed sweet cherry that ripens just ahead of the Victor. May crack during rainy seasons. Worthy of trial for maraschino use.

Sta. 146—is a promising late black cherry that has not been named. Fruit is large, heart-shaped, and quite pointed. Its skin is tender and free and dark purplish red, while its flesh is dark-colored, firm, semi-cling, deliciously flavored, and good in quality. The fruit ripens after Schmidt and Bing and just ahead of Gil Peck and Giant.

Victor—originated in 1916 at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario. The fruit resembles that of Napoleon and ripens midway between Governor Wood and Napoleon. The cherries are large, medium firm-fleshed, light-colored and excellent quality. The tree is large, vigorous and productive. Victor is a splendid new sweet cherry which everybody will like.

Vernon—originated at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario, as "An open-fertilized seedling of Windsor. Fruit large, firm-fleshed, same color as Windsor. Tree vigorous, productive; season of Windsor". Has proved promising in New York.

NECTARINES

Nectarines, like the plum, are more subject to curculio injury than the peach and consequently require careful spraying. More attention should be given to the breeding of this fine-flavored fruit as it is deserving of greater popularity.

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Hunter—is said to have come from an Elberta pit. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, round, yellow with a heavy blush. The flesh is free from the stone, with the true nectarine flavor, although somewhat tart. It ripens in midseason.

John Rivers—is an early English variety, ripening the first week of August. The tree is small but productive. The fruit is of medium size, nearly covered with red, and is of very good quality; the flesh is white and adherent to the stone. This variety begins the nectarine season.

Rivers Orange—is a yellow-fleshed nectarine which ripens in early mid-season. The fruit is a freestone nearly covered with a dark red blush. No nectarine has a richer, sweeter flavor. This is one of the choicely good European sorts.

Sure Crop—was imported from New Zealand by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruits are large, roundish, white and overlaid with very attractive red. The flesh is firm, tender, free from the stone, and very pleasing in flavor; late midseason.

PEACHES

New peach varieties are being introduced so rapidly that it is confusing to the grower to know just what kinds to plant. He must first know his market or outlet. If he is interested in a succession thruout the season, varieties are now available for such a purpose. The Association is propagating some of the more promising new kinds and these will be released from time to time. If possible a grower should have a small test orchard to determine the kinds best suited to his conditions.

Mikado—The tree is medium in size and vigor and is productive. The fruit ripens the first week of August, is medium in size, round in shape, semi-cling, and attractive yellow blushed with red. The quality is good. Mikado is pollen-sterile and therefore requires cross-pollination.

Redhaven—Was introduced by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in 1940. It is a highly-colored, yellow-fleshed, freestone peach ripening a few days before Golden Jubilee or about with Oriole. It has good fruit quality and its flesh is very firm for an early peach. The trees set heavy crops and require thorough thinning or undersized fruit may result.

The following varieties are introductions of merit from the New Jersey Experiment Station:

Delicious—is a white-fleshed seedling of Belle. The tree is vigorous and productive. Fruit is of the Belle type, medium to large in size and very attractive; flesh medium firm, good or above in quality, and free from the stone. Delicious is in season just ahead of Carman and surpasses that variety in appearance and quality.

Golden Jubilee—has become a popular early variety. It resembles Elberta in shape, but is better in quality and ripens 3 weeks earlier. The skin is yellow,

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blushed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, medium firm, tender, sweet or slightly subacid; freestone. Desirable for home, local markets, and canning.

Marigold—is an early peach that has filled a niche between the Mikado and Oriole. In shape, color, and flavor it resembles Arp, but while Arp is very stringy in texture and a strong cling, Marigold is a semi-cling with tender flesh.

Oriole—is in season about a week after Marigold and a week ahead of Golden Jubilee. The tree is vigorous and productive. The fruit is medium to large in size, roundish, yellow, very good in quality, and a freestone. Its flesh has a greenish tinge that impairs its appearance. Oriole is notable as an early peach of high quality.

Raritan Rose—is a white-fleshed freestone peach obtained by crossing J. H. Hale with Cumberland. The fruit is large and round-oval in shape. It is well washed with red color and attractive. The flesh is of good quality and considerably firmer than that of Cumberland which it is designed to replace. It ripens a few days before Golden Jubilee.

Redrose—is another white-fleshed peach and was obtained by crossing J. H. Hale with Delicious. The fruit, which ripens about ten days after Raritan Rose or just before Halehaven, is of good size, highly colored and of firm texture. Its quality is far superior to other white-fleshed peaches ripening in its season or earlier.

Sunhigh—is a seedling of J. H. Hale crossed with a seedling of Carman by Slappey. It is a large, highly-colored, bright, firm, smooth peach which ripens a few days before Halehaven. It is a freestone with attractive yellow flesh and its quality ranks among the best of the new peaches recommended for trial in New York.

Triogem—was produced by crossing J. H. Hale with Marigold. It is a yellow freestone peach, oval in shape and ripens about two days after Golden Jubilee or three weeks before Elberta. The fruit is highly colored, has short pubescence and is very attractive. The flesh is firm and the variety stands handling much better than Golden Jubilee in addition to having much better quality. The trees are productive and require thorough thinning.

The three varieties of peaches described below originated at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland, Ontario, Canada.

Valiant—is a seedling of Elberta. The fruit is large, roundish oblate, yellow blushed with red, with firm juicy flesh of very good quality; a freestone. The trees are productive. It is in season by the first of September or about two weeks ahead of Elberta. Noteworthy because of earliness and rich delectable flavor.

Vedette—one of the first Canadian varieties introduced, ripens a few days before Valiant. Like Valiant it was obtained from an Elberta seed. The tree is productive and the fruit is large, roundish oval, yellow fleshed, and a freestone. It ripens 3 weeks before Elberta and is superior to its parent not only in quality but in color as well.

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Veteran—originated in 1919 as a cross between Vaughan and Early Elberta. The fruit is large, round, yellow fleshed, usually a freestone, and far superior to Elberta in quality. Since it ripens a few days later than Valiant, it makes a desirable sort to follow that variety. Hardy in bud.

APRICOTS

Doty—Named for Mr. Doty, formerly of Oaks Corners, N. Y. as the original tree grew on his place. Tree is very large, vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit is medium in size, attractive, light golden yellow with few reddish markings, juicy, sweet, nearly free from fibre and very good in quality. Excellent for home and local markets.

Geneva—Was grown from seed collected near Frascati, Italy. Sent out by U.S.D.A. as No. 34265. Fruit large, roundish, compressed, slightly pointed, yellow with a blush and dots; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, sweet, very good and free from the stone. Excellent reports have been received in regard to its productiveness and merit.

Henderson—tree strong, vigorous grower and productive; fruit large, roundish, yellow and blushed; flesh yellow, slightly fibrous, sweet, good in quality, and free from stone. Owing to size and flavor, it is deemed worthy of trial. Originated by the late Geo. W. Henderson of Geneva, New York.

PEARS

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is trying to breed pears less susceptible to blight than sorts now grown. Seckel, being fairly free from blight and with splendid tree and fruit characters, and the Bartlett, the leading pear, have been used extensively as parents.

Alexander Lucas—an attractive French winter pear of good quality that has never been widely disseminated. Fruit large, round-conic, yellow with a blush; flesh yellowish-white, fine, melting, juicy and aromatic. Desirable for dessert and culinary uses. Season November to January.

Beurré Dumont—known for more than a century in Europe and England but like some other choicely good European fruits it seems never to have been disseminated in America. The fruit is medium in size, altho often as large as Bartlett, round-conic, tapering to a short neck. It is greenish yellow, well covered with cinnamon brown, the russet being smooth and fine. The tree is moderate in growth and vigor and is productive. For a dessert pear in early winter this variety has few equals. The flavor is delectably sweet with a most delicious perfume—one of the best in quality.

Cayuga—averages as large as Bartlett, but in shape and color is similar to Seckel. The flesh is firm and fine in texture quite to the center, and possesses a delectable flavor. The tree grows tall and is slow in coming into bearing. May be advisable to head trees back.

Caywood—resembles its Seckel parent in general characteristics, altho it is larger, rounder in shape, and considerably more russeted. Its claim for merit

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is in its splendid sweet highly aromatic Seckel flavor and the fine smooth light russet finish of the fruit. Its season is a little after Early Seckel.

Chapin—is another seedling of Seckel that resembles its parent somewhat in general characteristics. The fruit is small and obovate in shape. Its color is similar to that of Cayuga but less russeted than Seckel. The flavor is very sweet, richly aromatic and excellent in quality. Ripens just ahead of Early Seckel and nearly a month before Seckel; its season is short.

Clyde—is also an open-pollinated seedling of Seckel, and resembles its parent in tree and fruit characters. Fruit larger than Seckel, similar in shape but longer and less obovate, of about the same color but lighter; flesh tender, juicy, and buttery, with the Seckel flavor but not quite as rich or spicy; ripens two or three weeks later than Seckel and keeps much longer. Tree similar to Seckel in all respects.

Covert—is one of the largest of all cultivated pears. It resembles Bartlett in shape with the same roughened surface and has about the same green color which mellows into a clear Bartlett yellow when fully mature. The fruit is two months later than Bartlett, very firm, and handles unusually well. Canning tests indicate that the canned product is almost if not quite equal to Bartlett and much better than Kieffer. The tree is a prodigious cropper. Covert bids fair to replace Kieffer for canning and for export.

Dana Hovey—an old variety of delicious quality that should be grown in every pear-lover's orchard. Unfortunately it is no longer propagated and therefore a few trees have been grown for members. Fruit is about the size of Seckel and is equally rich in quality. It ripens in December when many of the high-quality pears have gone.

Early Seckel—is exactly what its name implies—an early-ripening Seckel. The season is from 2 to 3 weeks ahead of Seckel but in cold storage the fruit can be kept longer than Seckel. The variety closely resembles Seckel in appearance and flavor, having the same delectable taste. It is unsurpassed for local and roadside markets.

Ewart—comes from Mortimer Ewart, East Akron, Ohio. The fruit is remarkable for its large size and good quality. It is greenish yellow, netted with russet, and has a fine, melting, tender, juicy flesh. The season is a month later than Bartlett.

Gorham—ripens its fruit 2 weeks later than Bartlett and keeps a month longer. The fruits resemble those of Bartlett in size, color, and shape. The flavor is sweet and vinous with a very marked and pleasing aroma. The flesh is white, tender, buttery, and juicy—a combination which, with the rich flavor and spicy aroma, makes this one of the very best-flavored pears of its season. Recommended for dessert and canning. Trees are not always reliable croppers.

Ovid—ripens in December at Geneva. Its fruit is large and in color resembles that of Bartlett, except that it bears russet patches. The flesh is fine-

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grained, tender, nearly white, sweet, agreeably flavored, and good in quality. Ovid promises to be a splendid late pear.

Phelps—is of the type of Bartlett, but the pear ripens much later. Its appearance is not as pleasing as that of Bartlett as the color is duller. The flesh is tender and juicy with a slightly astringent flavor. It ripens around Thanksgiving and keeps until Christmas.

Pulteney—is from the same cross as Phelps and is of the Bartlett type, with fruits a little more regular in outline, skin smoother, but possibly not as attractive in color. It ripens 4 weeks later than Bartlett, hence is valuable to prolong the Bartlett season.

Willard—ripens about 2 weeks later than Ovid and resembles Bartlett in shape, and with a dull greenish color. The surface is uneven and irregular. Its flesh is yellowish, fine-grained, tender, juicy, with a piquant flavor. Recommended for trial where very late pears can ripen.

PLUMS

The Japanese varieties are mostly early, soft and juicy. The European plums make up the most important group and include the greatest variety of types and the highest quality sorts that we have. Native or American types are hardy but cannot compare in quality with other types. Hybrids between Japanese and American plums are superior to our native sorts and are hardy in cold regions. They can be grown where the more tender sorts are winter killed.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Nearly all Japanese varieties require cross-pollination. At least two different ones should be planted to insure a crop. Formosa has been reported to have pollen of low germinability and should not be selected as a pollinizer.

Beauty—is an early Japanese plum originated by Burbank that precedes Abundance. The fruits are medium in size, roundish conic, medium to dark red, and covered with a lilac bloom; skin thick and tough; flesh yellowish tinged red, very juicy, tender but stringy, subacid to sweet; good; cling-stone. Beauty is a splendid sort to begin the plum season. Tree lacks hardiness.

Formosa—is a Japanese plum recommended for its large attractive fruits. The plums are oval to slightly cordate, greenish yellow nearly overlaid with red; flesh firm, juicy, melting, pale yellow, sweet and good; stone slightly clinging; ripens in midseason. Tree is a biennial bearer.

Santa Rosa—is one of Burbank's noteworthy Japanese plums which in nearly all characters of tree and fruit surpasses Abundance and Burbank. The tree is a prolific bearer, and the large attractive fruits keep and ship well. Santa Rosa is one of the best Japanese plums on the grounds of the Experiment Station at Geneva.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Many European plums require cross-pollination. Even the varieties that are classed as self-fruitful may produce better crops when cross pollination is provided.

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Albion—is the latest ripening good plum grown at Geneva. It belongs to the Grand Duke type, but its fruits are larger and better in quality. The tree is productive, strong, and vigorous. Recommended where a late plum is desired.

American Mirabelle—is a small, sweet, yellow Damson. The fruits resemble those of the European Mirabelle closely in color, but are much larger. The flavor is delightfully good and the new variety will be appreciated by all lovers of choicely good fruits to eat out of hand or for culinary purposes.

California Blue—an early-ripening, large, roundish, attractive purple freestone plum. Good in quality, altho slightly tart. Worthy of trial for home and early markets.

De Montfort—Old French, blue plum that deserves trial by lovers of high-quality fruit. Fruit medium in size, roundish oval, and dark purple; flesh juicy, sweet, rich; freestone. Season late August.

Early Laxton—this is the earliest of the European plums tested on the Station grounds. Fruit is slightly below medium in size, oblong, and blushed red. Tree productive and medium in size.

Hall—is a large, attractive, blue plum. The fruits are so attractive and well flavored that they will sell in any market. In color it resembles the Grand Duke. Tree is productive and medium in size.

Imperial Epineuse—is an old French prune. Fruit is reddish purple, tender, sweet, juicy, and highly flavored. Requires cross-pollination.

Pacific—is a very large, bluish-colored, freestone plum of good quality. Some years its crop is light and during wet seasons it may crack. Size and appearance should command a ready sale.

Pearl—is a medium-sized yellow plum originated by Luther Burbank. Its quality is exceptionally sweet and rich. Recommended for the home garden. Tree is only moderately productive.

Sannois—is a very late reddish purple French plum of medium size. It is one of the sweetest and most delectable varieties of all the plum family. Recommended for the home garden.

Stanley—The fruit is of the prune type, excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and produces full crops annually. The fruit is large in size, dark blue with thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm, sweet, pleasant; quality good; stone free; mid-season. This variety is becoming a valuable commercial variety.

Yakima—a very large, prune-shaped, purplish red, freestone, good-quality plum. Tree is vigorous and upright. Recommended for local markets.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE HYBRIDS

Monitor—fruit is medium to large, roundish ovate, dull bronze-red, good in quality and a clingstone. Tree is vigorous, very hardy and productive. A Japanese-American hybrid produced by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

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Red-Wing—fruit is oblong, medium, dull red, freestone, and good in quality. Tree productive and hardy. Another Minnesota hybrid. Recommended where European plums are tender.

Surprise—is an American plum that is recommended as a suitable pollinator for the American-Japanese hybrids. The fruit is small, attractive red, clingstone. Tree very vigorous and productive.

GRAPES

The Geneva Experiment Station has introduced over 25 varieties of grapes and most of them have proved of merit either in New York State or other grape-growing areas throughout the United States. Many unnamed seedlings of promise for dessert, wine and juice purposes are now on trial and will be named and introduced as soon as they are considered worthy of a general trial. Some of the most promising seedlings may be found too tender to withstand test winters that occasionally occur or too susceptible to certain diseases as the mildews and black rot. Reports on the performance of any of the introductions is solicited for it forms the basis of our recommendations.

Athens—is a promising black grape of the Concord type that ripens about a month earlier. Vine very vigorous, hardy, and very productive; bunches medium to large, loose and tapering; berries larger than the Concord, roundish oval, black with a heavy bloom; skin tender; flesh tough, sweet, slightly foxy, good quality. Well worthy of trial as an early black grape of the Concord type.

Bronx Seedless—a large-clustered, large-berried grape obtained from a cross between a seedling and Sultanina, a seedless variety grown in California. The berries are oval, light red, melting, juicy and good in quality. During wet seasons skin is liable to crack. Seeds are soft and pulpy and are eaten with flesh.

Buffalo—is an early black grape ripening first week in September, and is suitable for dessert and wine. Vine is vigorous, slightly tender, but very productive; clusters medium plus, tapering, medium compact; berries medium, roundish oval, adherence strong; flesh juicy, melting, very sweet, slightly foxy, pleasing, good.

Concord Seedless—probably a sport of the Concord. Fruit resembles Concord in color and flavor but the clusters and berries are small. Occasionally seed is present but usually berries are seedless. Has possibilities for pie stock.

Dunkirk—has bunches and berries similar to those of Delaware, but both are larger, and the crop ripens later and keeps longer. The skin is thin like that of Delaware, of similar color, but is tough enough to make the grape a good shipper. The clusters are unusually uniform in shape and size, compact, and well filled by the berries. The vine is vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

Eden—produces clusters of medium size that are frequently loose; berries above medium, roundish oval, black; flesh juicy, slightly meaty, tender, sweet,

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vinous and good. Recommended for those who desire an unusual pleasing flavor.

Fredonia—is a good early black grape. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive if not pruned too severely. Clusters are medium in size, cylindrical, and compact; berries are large, and round; skin is thick and tough; flesh is juicy, solid but tender; very good. Fredonia has become our leading early black grape.

Golden Muscat—was named for its color and muscat flavor. The vine is vigorous, productive; the clusters are very large, tapering, single-shouldered, and compact; the berries are large, oval, juicy, tender, sweet, vinous and aromatic. Requires season about 10 days longer than that of Concord.

Hanover—has clusters medium to large, compact; berries medium, slightly oblong, dark red; flesh slightly tough, sweet, vinous, and good in quality; ripens about October first. Still on trial but most promising.

Hector—is an attractive red grape. Vine is strong, vigorous, and productive; clusters large, compact; berries medium, roundish oval, medium red; flesh slightly meaty, juicy, sweet, vinous and good. Season after Concord. Promising for table and wine uses.

Interlaken Seedless—is a promising seedless grape for the eastern United States. Its medium sized clusters are well filled with berries about the size of Delaware. The fruit ripens to a rich golden yellow color. At Geneva it ripens about September 1 or a full month before Concord. The fruit is very sweet and the flavor blends that of Ontario and Thompson Seedless. The flesh is meaty and crisp and adheres to the skin. The vine compares favorably with that of Golden Muscat, Seneca, and Delaware in hardiness. Temperatures of -20°F may be expected to injure the wood of Interlaken Seedless.

Kendaia—is an early black that ripens about with its sister Athens. The vine is very vigorous, hardy and productive. Clusters are medium to large, shouldered and fairly compact; berries large as Concord, similar in color, roundish, oval and persistent; skin medium thick and tough; flesh juicy, sweet with a pleasing aroma and good. Recommended for those areas with a short season.

Keuka—has medium sized bunch and berry. The berries are round-oval, dark red with heavy bloom which gives them a lilac color. The flesh is crisp and juicy with a sweet, vinifera flavor, and scarcely separates from the tender skin so that the berries may be eaten skin and all. The vines are vigorous, healthy, productive, medium hardy, and ripen their crop with Catawba. Recommended for trial where seasons are long and winter cold is not severe.

Ontario—comes in season before its parent Winchell, hitherto the best early green grape. Bunches and berries are larger and more attractive in appearance, and its vines are more vigorous and more productive. Ontario and Portland are becoming the standard early green grapes in eastern America.

Portland—holds first place among grapes as an early green variety for the market. The vine is very vigorous, hardy, productive and healthy. The

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variety is remarkable for its luxuriant and persistent foliage. Bunches and berries are larger than those of any other early green grape. In soils where vine lacks vigor, Portland should be grafted onto Clinton or other vigorous stocks.

Ruby—is an attractive red grape that ripens about the middle of September. Vine is vigorous, hardy and productive; clusters medium to large, tapering, shouldered, fairly compact with medium roundish oval berries; flesh juicy, tender, almost melting, sweet with a very agreeable and pleasing vinous flavor; skin has enough thickness and toughness to make it an excellent keeper. Promising for both home and commercial use.

Schuyler—has large, cylindrical and well filled clusters. The fruit ripens to a blue, black color at Geneva about September 5 or more than three weeks before Concord and has an attractive, heavy bloom. The skin is tough enough to withstand handling but is not objectionable from the standpoint of eating since it is not a "slipskin" variety. The flavor is sweet with a vinous tang resembling that of Zinfandel. Schuyler bears heavily on spur and sucker shoots and must be pruned more closely than most American varieties to avoid overbearing. The foliage is susceptible to downy mildew and requires thorough spraying to control this pest. The vine is less hardy than many American varieties but compares favorably with Seneca, Golden Muscat and Dutchess. Temperatures of -20°F have injured the wood of this variety.

Seneca—is almost a pure vinifera, ripening with Ontario. The bunches are of medium size, tapering, compact; berries oval and yellow. The texture is firm like that of a true vinifera, melting and tender, while the flavor is sweet, vinous, and aromatic. The skin can be eaten with the berry. The vine is vigorous and productive. Seneca is highly recommended for dessert. Requires spraying to prevent mildew.

Sheridan—is a promising late-keeping grape to extend the season of Concord. Its vine is vigorous, healthy, hardy, and productive; its bunches large and compact; its berries firm and large; and its flavor sweet and rich. Season a week later than that of Concord. Sheridan is popular where it ripens.

Steuben—appears to have real commercial possibilities for eastern grape growers. Its blue black fruit ripens a day or two after Concord or October 1st at Geneva. It bears long tapering clusters which are compact and often shouldered or double. The berries are of medium size and have a very heavy bloom. The flavor is sweet and free from foxiness but has a distinctive spicy tang. The skin is tough and the variety keeps very well in cold storage. The vines are vigorous, productive and hardy. A full crop of fruit was borne by Steuben in 1943 after exposure to -20°F the preceding winter. Blackrot has been reported in areas subject to this disease.

Urbana—requires a long season and cannot be grown with certainty where Catawba does not ripen. The vines are vigorous, healthy, and productive, and will withstand as much cold as Catawba. Bunch and berry are large

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and very attractive. The berries are light red with skins which cling to the pulp like that of a vinifera, and the flesh separates readily from the two or three small crackling seeds. The flesh is firm but tender, juicy, aromatic, and has a rich, sweet, vinous, spicy, refreshing flavor. The grapes keep well in common storage.

Van Buren—most promising, very early, black grape introduced. Cluster medium to above, compact; berry little smaller than Concord, and equal if not superior to Concord in quality. For roadside markets and home, it should prove most valuable.

Westfield—ripens before Concord and resembles it in color. Clusters are medium and very compact; berries medium and firm; juice exceptionally highly colored.

Yates—is a promising red grape. Vine is vigorous, productive; clusters large, conical, medium compact; berries large, attractive, medium red; flesh juicy, nearly melting, sweet, vinous, pleasing, good. Ripens after Concord. Well worthy of trial for table and wine use.

ELDERBERRY

The elderberry of the fields and fence-rows has always been popular for pies and home-made wine. It grows readily under domestication as a beautiful ornamental and is as easily improved in the breeder's hand as any other native fruit.

Adams—is a selection made by the late William W. Adams, Union Springs, New York. The bush is strong, vigorous, and productive, and the fruit clusters and berries are exceptionally large. This fruit is a splendid example of what the plant-breeder can do in improving native fruits.

GOOSEBERRIES

In order to stimulate the culture of gooseberries the Experiment Station at Geneva has aimed to obtain gooseberries with larger fruits, better flavor, and of better plant characters. Poorman was introduced a number of years ago as a better gooseberry, and where it succeeds it is a most admirable sort. Unfortunately it does not do well on sandy soils, thriving only on clays and fertile loams.

Fredonia—is a very large, late, dark red gooseberry of the English type. The fruit is good in quality and attractive in appearance, and keeps and ships well. The plants are vigorous, productive, and of an open habit of growth that makes harvesting easy. Every garden should have a few Fredonias.

Poorman—possesses the highest quality of fruit and one of the largest, healthiest and most vigorous bushes of any variety in the Station collection. The fruit is large, red, and very attractive. The plants are productive. This is a splendid gooseberry in heavy soils.

RASPBERRIES

The Station has introduced several new raspberries which in some respects are definitely superior to the standard sorts in the trade. All of the following are offered as well worthy of trial for the purposes indicated.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Bristol—is one of the best black raspberries being grown at Geneva. In season it is a week earlier than Naples, which makes it a good variety to plant with that sort to lengthen the season. The berries are large, firm, fairly glossy, attractive, and of excellent quality. The bushes are hardy, vigorous, and bear very heavy crops. Bristol is worthy of extensive trial for market and home use.

Dundee—is a promising new black raspberry notable for its high quality. The berries are large, glossy black, attractive, moderately firm, mildly subacid and very good. The plants are tall, vigorous, productive, and moderately resistant to mosaic. Dundee is well worth trying for market or home use.

Evans—is another early black raspberry ripening with Bristol that is worthy of trial for home use and market. The berries are large, very glossy, only moderately firm, and of excellent quality. The plants are vigorous, hardy and productive.

RED RASPBERRIES

Indian Summer—the first fall-bearing or so-called everbearing red raspberry to be named by the Station. The berries are large, roundish conic, slightly irregular, medium red, rather soft, crumble slightly, and are good in quality. The summer crop ripens early, or soon after the June variety. The autumn crop starts early in September and continues until a severe frost, the bulk of the fall crop ripening during October. The plants are hardy at Geneva, vigorous, above medium height, and bear heavy crops. Indian Summer is rather soft and dark for commercial purposes, but is well worthy of trial in the home garden.

Marcy—this red raspberry was offered for the first time in 1936. The berries, the largest of any variety in the Station collection, are long-conic, firm, thick-fleshed, medium red, mild in flavor and of good quality. The plants are tall, vigorous, healthy and hardy at Geneva. The sturdy canes which should not need support, bear the fruit out in the open, thus facilitating picking. Marcy is worth trying for market and for home use, being especially noteworthy for the very large berries, vigor and productiveness of the plants.

Milton—is a late variety for market and home use. The berries are large, long conic, resembling those of the Taylor in size and shape. They are attractive, bright red, firm, not crumbling, mild subacid and good. It ripens two or three days later than Taylor and Latham. The plants are vigorous, productive and hardy. Milton has remained free from mosaic, in a test planting, in the Hudson Valley where numerous other varieties soon

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become infected. This freedom from mosaic is an important reason why the seedling was named and introduced for more extensive testing by growers.

Newburgh—is proving to be a very satisfactory berry for market purposes. The fruit is very large, very firm, and does not crumble. The color is a bright, attractive red; in keeping and shipping quality it has no superior. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive, the weight of the fruit is so great that the canes are often bent to the ground. The fruit is borne out in the open where it may be readily picked. Under average conditions such as prevail in central and western New York, mosaic is rarely serious in Newburgh. In season it is three or four days earlier than Cuthbert. The canes should be cut back about one fourth to one third at the regular dormant pruning in early spring, since this variety tends to overbear if not cut back. This should improve the picking quality somewhat.

September—a new autumn fruiting red raspberry. Was offered in 1947, for the first time. The fall crop begins ripening in early September or about a month earlier than Indian Summer and continues until frost. The summer crop is as early as Indian Summer. The berries are of medium size, or about as large as Latham, bright red, firm, not crumbling, but showing a tendency to cling to the torus until fully ripe. The quality is fair in the summer and good in autumn. The plants are vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive at Geneva. This variety is introduced for trial for home use.

Taylor—is offered for trial for both market and home garden. The plants are usually vigorous, hardy, productive, tall growing, and increase rapidly. Taylor is more subject to mosaic than Newburgh, and the necessary control measures for that disease should be followed. The sturdy canes hold the berries well off the ground. The berries ripen shortly before Milton and are subacid and of excellent quality.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Marion—introduced in 1937, as a very large, late, purple raspberry to follow Sodus. The berries are very large, holding up well in size through the season, moderately juicy, firm, tart, and good in quality. They tend to cling to the bushes, but not sufficiently to be seriously objectionable. Marion ripens about a week later than Sodus and will serve to prolong the season for berries of that type. The plants are vigorous, bear heavy crops, are hardy and resemble the red raspberry more than the black raspberry in appearance. Propagation is by tip layering although a few suckers are produced.

Sodus—this variety is the most promising new purple raspberry on the Station grounds. It originated from the cross between the Dundee black raspberry and the Newburgh red raspberry. The berries are very large, firm, medium purple in color, sprightly and good in quality. The plants are very vigorous, very productive, and hardy. Sodus is more resistant to drought than

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Columbian and yields a good crop every year. It ripens shortly after Latham. This variety has replaced the Columbian, our former standard variety.

STRAWBERRIES

These varieties with the exception of Dresden were derived from the cross of Howard by Marshall. The plants of this cross are exceptionally vigorous and excellent plant-makers; the fruits are large, glossy, very attractive, very good in quality, and ripen in midseason.

Catskill—has done exceptionally well in the northeastern states. The plants are large, very vigorous, and yield very heavy crops. The berries are very large, roundish wedge, slightly irregular, moderately firm, dark red, but glossy and attractive, mildly subacid and good in quality. The berries ripen in midseason or about four days later than Howard. In 1930 this seedling received an award of merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Clermont—is a most excellent variety for both market and home use. The fruits are very large, and hold up well in size throughout the season. The berries are regular, very glossy and attractive, do not bruise easily, and are excellent in quality. The plants are somewhat susceptible to leafspot. This is one of the outstanding strawberries from the Station's list.

Culver—is a late midseason berry, rather dark in color, and well adapted for preserving. The berries are large, regular, and bruise slightly. The flavor is sprightly and the quality very good. Besides being excellent for preserving, it is a splendid sort for home use.

Dresden—was offered for the first time in 1938-39. The plants are vigorous, healthy, increase rapidly and bear unusually heavy crops. The berries are large to very large, regular, conic to slightly wedge conic, the primary berries being wedge conic, glossy, medium red in color and attractive; skin tough; flesh firm, medium red, solid, subacid, good; season early. It is a cross between Beacon and Howard and is noteworthy for its productivity, large size which is well maintained throughout the season, and attractive appearance. It is well worthy of trial as a market berry.

INTRODUCTIONS OF THE U. S. D. A.

The United States Department of Agriculture has named and introduced for trial an early red apple, named Close in honor of the originator and a late blight-resistant canning pear, named Waite, in honor of another well-known Department investigator.

Close—was named in honor of the late C. P. Close, a former horticulturist at the Geneva Station and later, for many years, a federal pomologist, who was interested in the improvement of the apple thru breeding. The tree is a vigorous grower and annually productive. The fruit is large, round-oblong conic, of the shape and appearance of Williams. It is well colored with a rather dark dull solid red. The season is as early as Crimson Beauty and a few of the apples ripen ahead of that variety. The quality is

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good but like Crimson Beauty the flavor is decidedly acid. It is primarily an apple for the roadside trade and requires spot picking over a short season.

Waite—seems to be outstanding as a blight-resistant pear. Under severe test conditions this pear has never developed more than about 10 percent as much blight as Kieffer. The fruit is of the shape and size of Bartlett and ripens with Kieffer. The flesh is smooth without grit cells, juicy, with more of an acid flavor than Bartlett but excellent for cooking and canning and fair for table use. The tree is a rather slender, willowy grower, of moderate vigor. The blossoms produce little or no pollen so cross-pollination is essential. Under favorable pollination conditions it sets well and is a heavy cropper.

NEW FRUITS FOR HOME AND COMMERCIAL PLANTING

Varieties Starred (*) are Primarily Adapted for Home Use

APPLES	Parentage	Where Orig.	Year Introd.	Sea- son
*Alton	E. McIntosh × (Red Canada × Y. Trans.)	N. Y. Sta.	1938	E
Carlton	Montgomery × Red Astrachan	" " "	1923	M E
Close	Unknown	U.S.D.A.	—	V E
Cortland	Ben Davis × McIntosh	N. Y. Sta.	1915	M L
Crimson Beauty	Unknown	Canada	—	V E
Dolgo crab	A Russian crab	S. Dak. Sta.	1916	E M
*Dunning	McIntosh × Cox Orange	N. Y. Sta.	1938	E
Early McIntosh	Yellow Transparent × McIntosh	" " "	1923	E
*Greendale	McIntosh × Lodi	" " "	1938	M E
Haralson	Malinda (open-pollinated)	Minn. Sta.	1923	L
Kendall	Zusoff × McIntosh	N. Y. Sta.	1932	M L
Lobo	McIntosh (open-pollinated)	Canada	1909	M
Lodi	Montgomery × Yellow Transparent	N. Y. Sta.	1924	E
Macoun	McIntosh × Jersey Black	" " "	1923	L
Medina	Deacon Jones × Delicious	" " "	1922	L
Melba	McIntosh (open-pollinated)	Canada	1911	E
Milton	Yellow Transparent × McIntosh	N. Y. Sta.	1923	E M
Monroe	Jonathan × Rome	" " "	1949	W
Newfane	Deacon Jones × Delicious	" " "	1927	M L
*Ogden	Zusoff × McIntosh	" " "	1928	M
Orleans	Deacon Jones × Delicious	" " "	1924	L
Red Gravenstein	Red bud sport	Wash.	1911	E M
Red Spy	Mr. Green's sport	N. Y.	1923	L
Red Van Buren	Red sport	" "	1919	E
*Redfield	Wolf River × M. niedzwetzkyana	N. Y. Sta.	1938	F
*Redford	" " " " " "	" " "	"	F
*Redhook	McIntosh × Carlton	" " "	1938	M
Sweet Delicious	Deacon Jones × Delicious	" " "	1922	L
*Sweet McIntosh	Lawver × McIntosh	" " "	1922	M L
*Van Eseltine	M. arnoldiana × M. spectabilis	" " "	1937	
Webster	(Ben Davis × Jonathan) × (B. D. × Jon.)	" " "	1938	L
Young America crab	Unknown	N. Y.	—	M

PEARS

Alexander Lucas	Unknown	France	—	W
Beurré Dumont	Unknown	European	—	M L
Cayuga	Seckel (open-pollinated)	N. Y. Sta.	1920	M
*Caywood	" "	" " "	1938	M E
Chapin	" "	" " "	1946	E
*Clyde	" "	" " "	1932	M
Covert	Bartlett × Dorset	" " "	1935	M
*Dana Hovey	Unknown	Mass.	1854	M L
Early Seckel	Seckel (open-pollinated)	N. Y. Sta.	1935	M E
Ewart	Unknown	Ohio	1917	M
Gorham	Bartlett × Malines	N. Y. Sta.	1923	M
Ovid	Bartlett × Dorset	" " "	1931	L
Phelps	W. Nelis × Russet Bartlett	" " "	1925	L M
Pulteney	" " " " "	" " "	1925	L M
Waite	Keiffer × Bartlett	U.S.D.A.	1937	L M
Willard	Bartlett × Dorset	N. Y. Sta.	1931	V L

PEACHES

Delicious	Belle × Greensboro	N. J. Sta.	1925	E
Golden Jubilee	Elberta × Greensboro 2nd generation	" " "	1926	E

E = Early M = Medium L = Late V = Very F = Fall W = Winter

PEACHES—(<i>Concluded</i>)		Parentage	Where Orig.	Year Introd.	Sea- son
Marigold	Lola	× Arp	N. Y. Sta.	1925	V E
Mikado	Unknown		Texas	1913	V E
Oriole	Slappey	× Dewey	N. J. Sta.	1924	E
Raritan Rose	J. H. Hale	× Cumberland	" " "	1939	E
Redhaven	Halehaven	× Kalhaven	Mich. Sta.	1940	E
Redrose	J. H. Hale	× Delicious	N. J. Sta.	—	M
Sunhigh	J. H. Hale	× (Carman × Slappey)	" " "	—	M
Triogem	J. H. Hale	× Marigold	" " "	—	E
Valiant	Elberta	(open-pollinated)	Canada	1925	M
Vedette	"	" "	"	1923	M
Veteran	Vaughan	× Stark Early Elberta	"	1928	L M
NECTARINES					
Hunter	Elberta	? (open-pollinated)	N. Y. Sta.	1924	M
John Rivers	Unknown		European	—	E
Rivers Orange	"		"	—	M
Sure Crop	"		New Zealand (1)	—	M
APRICOTS					
Doty	Unknown		N. Y.	1944	M
Geneva	"		N. Y. Sta. (1)	1934	M
Henderson	"		" " "	1935	M
CHERRIES					
Deacon	Unknown		Wash.	—	M
Early Rivers	Early Purple	(open-pollinated)	European	1872	V E
Emperor Francis	Unknown		"	—	M
Geant d'Hedelfingen	"		"	—	L
Giant	"		Burbank	1914	M
Gil Peck	Napoleon	× Giant	N. Y. Sta.	1936	M
Lyons	Unknown		European	—	E
Noble	"		"	—	L
Noir de Guben	"		"	—	M
*Royal Duke	"		"	—	M
Schrecken Bigarreau	"		"	—	E
Seneca	Unknown	× Early Purple	N. Y. Sta.	1924	V E
Sodus	Napoleon	× Giant	"	1938	M
Sta. 146	Lambert	× Schmidt	"	1946	M
Vernon	Windsor	(open-pollinated)	Canada	1937	M
Victor	"	" "	"	1925	M
PLUMS					
Albion	Golden Drop	× Grand Duke	N. Y. Sta.	1929	L
*American Mirabelle	Imperial Epineuse	× Mirabelle	" " "	1925	M
Beauty	Unknown		Burbank	1911	E
California Blue	Peach	(open-pollinated)	Calif.	1909	E
*De Montfort	Unknown		European (1)	—	E
Early Laxton	"		"	—	V E
*Formosa	Japanese Hybrid		Burbank	1907	E
Hall	Golden Drop	× Grand Duke	N. Y. Sta.	1923	M
Imperial Epineuse	Unknown		European	—	M
Monitor	Japanese	× American	Minn. Sta.	1920	E
Pacific	Unknown		—	—	M
*Pearl	Prune d'Agen	seedling	Burbank	1898	M
Red Wing	Burbank	× Wolf	Minn. Sta.	1920	M
*Sannois	European		European (1)	—	L

E = Early

M = Medium

L = Late

V = Very

(1) = U.S.D.A. introduction

PLUMS—(<i>Concluded</i>)		Parentage	Where Orig.	Year Introd.	Sea- son
Santa Rosa	Predominantly Japanese		Burbank	1906	E
Stanley	Agen × Grand Duke		N. Y. Sta.	1926	M L
Yakima	Unknown		Wash.	1922	M

GRAPES

Athens	Hubbard × Portland	N. Y. Sta.	1938	E
*Bronx Seedless	(Goff × Iona) × Sultanina	" " "	1937	M
Buffalo	Herbert × Watkins	" " "	1938	E M
*Concord Seedless	Concord sport ?	" " "	—	M
Dunkirk	Brighton × Jefferson	" " "	1920	M
Eden	Ontario × (Triumph × Mills)	" " "	1938	E M
Fredonia	Champion × Lucile	" " "	1927	E
Golden Muscat	Muscat Hamburg × Diamond	" " "	1927	V L
*Hanover	Brighton × Niagara	" " "	1928	L M
Hector	Chass. Rose × Brocton	" " "	1937	L
Interlaken Seedless	Ontario × Thompson Seedless	" " "	1947	E
Kendaia	Portland × Hubbard	" " "	1939	E
*Keuka	Chass. Rose × Mills	" " "	1923	V L
Ontario	Winchell × Diamond	" " "	1908	V E
Portland	Champion × Lutie	" " "	1914	V E
Ruby	Keuka × Ontario	" " "	1938	L
Schuyler	Ontario × Zinfandel	" " "	1947	E
Seneca	Lignan Blanc × Ontario	" " "	1930	V E
Sheridan	Herbert × Worden	" " "	1921	V L
Steuben	Wayne × Sheriden	" " "	1947	M
*Urbana	Ross × Mills	" " "	1912	V L
Van Buren	Fredonia × Worden	" " "	1935	V E
Westfield	Herbert × Concord Seedless	" " "	1935	M
Yates	Mills × Ontario	" " "	1937	L

RASPBERRIES

Indian Summer	(Empire × Herbert) × L. George	N. Y. Sta.	1936	V E & Fall
Marcy	Lloyd George × Newman	" " "	1936	L M
Milton	Lloyd George × Newburgh	" " "	1942	V L
Newburgh	Newman × Herbert	" " "	1929	M
September	Marcy × Ranere	" " "	1947	VE
Taylor	Newman × Lloyd George	" " "	1935	L
Marion	Bristol × (Newman × Herbert)	" " "	1937	L
Sodus	Dundee × Newburgh	" " "	1935	M
Bristol	Watson No. 1 × Honeysweet	" " "	1934	M
Dundee	Smith No. 1 × Palmer	" " "	1927	M
Evans	Watson Prolific × Honeysweet	" " "	1935	E

GOOSEBERRIES

Fredonia	Unknown	N. Y. Sta.	1927	M
Poorman	"	Utah	1896	M

STRAWBERRIES

Catskill	Marshall × Howard	N. Y. Sta.	1934	E M
Clermont	" "	" " "	1931	E M
Culver	" "	" " "	1931	E M
Dresden	Beacon × Howard	" " "	1939	E

E = Early M = Medium L = Late V = Very

